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BY RYAN & BRO.

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The Appleton Crescent

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A Memorial.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Wisconsin, regarding with deep interest the important subject of the location of a new National Army and Foundry, beg leave to present the following statement to your honorable body:

1st. A proper attention to the wants and growth of the country.

2d. The supply of motive power for the machinery to be used.

3d. The supply of material for the construction of the necessary buildings and for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war.

4th. Means of transportation and distribution.

5th. Healthfulness of climate and supply of food.

6th. Security from invasion.

The unbounded resources and the unprecedented growth of the population of the North-Western States have been dwelt upon so repeatedly and are so well known to every one that it is only necessary here to allude to them in the briefest manner. By comparing the census returns of 1850 and 1860 we find that in that decade the aggregate population of eight Western States, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Kansas, increased seventy per cent., while that of Wisconsin alone increased one hundred and fifty per cent. This fact indicates that the day is not far distant when these States will become the most densely populated of any in the Union; and among them stands pre-eminent for the salubrity of its climate and the variety and richness of its productions, both vegetable and mineral. The natural advantages and resources of this State are as yet but imperfectly developed, which is owing, in a great measure, to the large extent of country to be settled, and in no small degree to the very profusion with which these blessings have been showered upon us. But as time advances we will see this country rapidly filling up with an intelligent and sturdy population, giving no less attention to mechanical pursuits of every variety than to agriculture, and whose very employment and manner of gaining their means of subsistence must necessarily render them true and loyal to the Government. And to no part of the Western States will these remarks prove more applicable than to that portion of this State to which we wish now to direct the attention of your honorable body—the valley of the Lower Fox River.

The Fox River is the largest stream that empties into the Great Lakes. It flows in a North-Easterly direction from the heart of the State, emptying through Green Bay into Lake Michigan. At Portage City it is united by a canal, one and a half miles in length, with the Wisconsin River, which flows South-Westerly through the lead-bearing regions, and empties into the Mississippi. Thus the two rivers, with the short canal connecting them, afford the only steamboat communication between the Mississippi and the Great Lakes.

The lower or Northern portion of the Fox River is a succession of rapids for a distance of thirty-six miles from Lake Winnebago to Green Bay, the stream having a discharge of six hundred thousand cubic feet per minute, and a total fall of one hundred and seventy-five feet, thus yielding a natural motive power equivalent to over one hundred thousand horse powers. The whole of this vast power has been rendered available, and the navigation of the river perfected for steamers of two hundred and fifty tons burden, by the application of the proceeds of a grant of land made by Congress for that purpose. This power is not concentrated at any one point but is distributed among eight different rapids of various magnitudes, at the greatest of which, after deducting a proper percentage for waste and for water necessary for the free navigation of the stream we find an available, effective force of more than thirty thousand horse-powers, and at any one of which there is now ready for use a water-power more than amply sufficient to drive all the machinery that can be used in the most extensive industry or foundry.

Lake Winnebago, of which the Fox River is the outlet, is a sheet of navigable water, covering an area of more than one hundred and seventy-five square miles, and acts as a natural reservoir for the stream, guarding it completely, as well against freshets as against those low stages of water to which all rapid streams are subject, and which render them unreliable as motive powers, and afford an argument often used for the employment of steam where water power is abundant. The banks of the stream are in general high and bold, but at each one of the eight points alluded to there is a sufficiently large tract of low level land for all the factories that can be supplied with power from the river. These water powers possess the additional advantage of lying directly upon navigable waters, so that cargoes may be received and discharged, if necessary, directly from the manufacturing sites.

This power is already extensively used, but it would swell this memorial to too great an extent to enter into further details concerning it. Enough has been stated to show that an abundance of motive power of the cheapest and most reliable character is here ready for use.

The country bordering on the Fox River and Green Bay is remarkable for its great variety of timber, useful for building and mechanical purposes, as well as for fuel. It is one of the principal regions from which Chicago and other markets are supplied with the products of the forest. In addition to the vast forests of pine, extensive enough to supply the whole country with lumber, here may be found every variety of oak, maple, walnut and other woods used in the mechanical arts. For ship building the timber of this country is unrivalled. It is said that in no part of the United States can so great a variety of useful timber be furnished at so low a rate.

The banks of the river present us with easily worked quarries of Stone of a superior quality for building purposes. It has been extensively used for the locks on the river, and for various public and private edifices, and is unsurpassed for durability and other good qualities.

Clay of the best qualities for brick making is everywhere found; and in a country where fire is so abundant brick can be manufactured at a correspondingly low price.

The navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers will bring to this country, by a most economical means of transportation, the lead of South-Western Wisconsin, whenever there shall be a market here for that article. It is well known that the transportation of heavy merchandise by water is much cheaper than by railroad, and as the Wisconsin River flows directly through the lead-bearing region, it follows that lead can be delivered on the lower Fox at a much less rate than at any other point on or near the Lake shore.

The proximity of the port and City of Green Bay (the mouth of Fox River) to the valuable Iron and Copper mines of Lake Superior will enable us to deliver those metals at a much less cost on the banks of the lower Fox than at Chicago or any other Lake port. The distance from the City of Green Bay to the mouth of the Escanaba is but 110 miles, and during the season of navigation, a steamer, carrying the Lake Superior mail, makes semi-weekly trips between those points. From the mouth of the Escanaba to the iron region, a distance of 40 miles, a railroad is in process of construction, which, when completed and taken in connection with the short and safe navigation of Green Bay, will furnish us the means of delivering iron and copper, or their ores, on the Fox River at a price very little exceeding those they would bear at the mines themselves. By this route the dangerous navigation of Lake Superior or of Lake Michigan would be entirely avoided, and the saving in insurance alone would form no inconsiderable item in the value of a cargo.

The Mayville or Wisconsin iron, an excellent article for casting, is found on the Chicago and North-Western R. R., which connects the Fox River with Chicago, at a point comparatively near to Lake Winnebago, and can be furnished here at any rate, at the same price that it can be at Chicago.

The port of the City of Green Bay, which is the Lake port of the water-powers of the Fox, is thirty-six miles from Lake Winnebago, or the head of the rapids. It is one of the safest and most spacious harbors on the Lakes, and has a sufficient depth of water for the largest lake craft. The navigation is opened and closed at almost identically the same period in the Spring and Fall that the harbors on the lower lakes are. It is about two hundred miles nearer to Detroit or Buffalo than Chicago is, and, as in running to either of those ports the navigation of Lake Michigan (which is considered the most dangerous of the Lakes) is entirely avoided, the rates of freight between Green Bay and the East must necessarily be less than those between Chicago and the East. For this reason, coal, foreign iron, or any other material used in manufactures, and brought from the East, can be delivered at a lower rate than either at Milwaukee or Chicago.

The Chicago and North-Western R. R. connects the water-power of the Fox River with all the important railroads in the Western country, and affords ample means for distributing arms, when manufactured, to any part of the country; and when the rebellion is put down and peace once more restored to our land, other railroads, whose construction has only been arrested by the war, will be completed, giving still greater facilities for transportation. The navigable waters upon which these powers are situated, connecting the Mississippi with the Lakes, afford the most convenient and economical route by which manufactured goods can be conveyed to any section of the country.

The climate of this region is celebrated for its health-restoring and invigorating properties. The air is pure and entirely free from those malarial and miasmatic influences to which low and stagnant waters give rise in warmer climates. The clearness and purity of the atmosphere have proved

of great benefit to convalescents, and others who have removed hither from more Southern climates, on account of their health.

The cold of Winter is dry and bracing, and does not inconvenience even out-door laborers as much as the damp and changeable weather of many places much farther South.

The Fox River, flowing through a rich agricultural country, is the great and natural highway by which the products of the farm can seek a market. Nowhere can the supply of food be found more abundantly or at lower rates than along this river.

The water-powers of the Fox, though in close proximity to a lake port, are entirely inland, and can be more easily defended against the attack of a foreign foe, than could any point by lying directly upon the shore of the Lake. The harbor of Green Bay, can in a short time at a comparatively small expense, be rendered secure from invasion. In the event of a war with Great Britain this harbor could be made the most convenient and secure naval rendezvous, vessels could be immediately supplied with such arms and munitions of war as they should require, from an armory situated on the Fox River.

Situated in the heart of a rapidly growing country, affording an economical motive power unequalled in the world, offering an abundance of material of every description that may be required, either for building purposes or for the manufacture of arms and the munitions of war, having rapid and safe means of communication with all parts of the country, enjoying a perfectly healthy climate, and being thoroughly secure from all danger of invasion, this country combines all the elements that are essential for the location of a National Army in a degree that is unequalled by any other part of our land.

Your memorialists would therefore pray that some point on the Fox River, between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin, be selected as a site for a National Army and Foundry.

Secretary Chase's Report.
Condition of the Treasury—Schemes for Future Revenue—Our Debt and What it Will Be.

The following close and full abstract of Secretary Chase's report we find among the Chicago Tribune's telegraphic dispatches:

The Secretary of the Navy's Report, after referring to the recommendations contained in his July report gives the manner in which he obtained loans for the various purposes of Government. The immediate exigencies were provided for by issuing \$14,019,034, in 6 per cent. two years Treasury notes, and \$19,877,750 in same notes, payable in sixty days. His next care was to provide for disbursements for the war, and he adopted, as the plan, to engage the banking institutions of the three commercial cities of the seaboard to advance the amount needed, in loans for three years of 7 1/2 per cent. bonds, to be redeemed from the proceeds of similar bonds subscribed for by the people, hoping thus to combine the capital of the banks and the people with the credit of the Government, so as to give efficiency to the administrative action and competent support to public credit; and the result has fulfilled the hope. He then released the agreement entered into between the banks and himself, by which the former agreed to take the loans. The history of the first two loans has been made public. The second loan was negotiated with the banks on the 16th of November, by which he agreed to issue to them \$60,000,000 in 6 per cent. bonds at par for bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest. This agreement was coupled with no arrangement for reimbursement and entailed no expense, except the preparing and issuing of the bonds. This was also complied with. The option to the banks is, that on or after the 1st of Jan. a fourth advance of \$60,000,000 should be made, on the same terms as the first or second, if required. In addition to these loans, \$21,165,220, up to November 30th, were issued in Treasury notes, of five, ten and twenties, payable on demand; \$3,385,105 remaining in the Treasury. This amount may be regarded as a loan from the people. The aggregate realized from loans in various forms is \$197,742,588.

The revenue receipts have not fulfilled his expectations. He says an act modifying the rates of duties differed from the measure he submitted in Congress in most of these particulars, especially in diminishing duties on tea, coffee and sugar, and exporting goods in warehouse and on ship board. The difference was disadvantageous, while a potential cause of reduced receipts may be found in the changed circumstances of the country, proving unfavorable to foreign commerce. These circumstances compel him to reduce his estimates for 1862, from the revenue, from \$7,000,000 to \$32,198,602. The estimates from receipts from lands and non-collaborous sources, he reduces from \$3,000,000 to \$2,294,062. The only other source of revenue is a direct tax, authorized by Congress, which, if increased to the

limit proposed by the Secretary and assumed by States, the further sum of 20,000,000 may be expected. The aggregate of revenue may be thus estimated at \$51,552,660, which is \$25,117,334 less than the estimate of July.

The Secretary states that the estimates for July were based on the raising of 250,000 volunteers, and an increase of the regular army by eleven regiments; but after that report had been closed, Congress authorized the acceptance by the President of 500,000 men, besides additional companies and officers. This large increase has and must necessarily augment the expenditures far beyond the limit indicated by the original estimates, which will be still further extended by the increase of the navy; and additional appropriations are asked for. Of these additional appropriations, \$47,985,566 were authorized by acts of the last session, and \$143,130,927 are now asked for, making an aggregate, including \$32,787,933 for indefinite appropriations, of \$213,904,437. To provide these large sums, retrenchment and reform are indispensable. Contracts should be subjected to strict supervision, and contractors to a rigorous responsibility. All unnecessary offices should be abolished, and salaries and pay materially reduced.

While thus recommending retrenchment, he feels himself constrained to renew suggestions heretofore submitted by him, that the property of rebels should be made to pay, in part, at least, the cost of the rebellion. Property of great value in loyal States is held by proprietors virtually engaged in a guilty attempt to break up the Union, which is justly forfeited to the people, and which should be subjected to sequestration or confiscation, and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction of claims arising from the war. The property of rebels in rebellious States should be treated in the same manner. Their rights to "services" under State laws, must of necessity form an exception to any rule of confiscation. Persons held by rebels under such laws to service as slaves may, however, be justly liberated from their constraint and made more valuable in various employments through voluntary and compensated service, than if confiscated as subjects of property.

The Secretary says the most sacred duty of the American people now requires the consecration of all their energies and resources to the establishment of the Union, and sound policy would seem to suggest no extension of foreign trade, but more absolute reliance on American labor, American skill, and American soil. He recommends that the duties on tea, coffee and sugar be increased to 2 1/2 cents per lb; on brown, and on dried sugar 3 cents; to 20 cents on green tea; to 5 cents on coffee; and that no other alterations of the tariff be made unless further experience shall demonstrate the necessity. He deems it necessary to increase the direct tax so as to produce from loyal States a revenue of at least \$20,000,000, estimating such duties on stills, distilled liquors, tobacco, bank notes, carriages, legacies, on paper, evidences of debt, and conveyances of property, and other like property, as will produce an equal additional sum. The income tax will probably produce \$10,000,000 more, making an aggregate of \$30,000,000. The Secretary is aware that the sum is large, but seeing no probability of the revenue exceeding \$40,000,000 during the current year, he feels that he must not shrink from a plain statement of the actual necessities of the situation. Two fifths of one per cent. on the real and personal property of loyal States will produce \$4,000,000, the proposed income adding \$10,000,000 more.

The Secretary recommends a plan for a national circulation of notes, the features of which are a circulation of notes bearing a common impression, and authenticated by common authority; the redemption of those notes by associations and institutions in which they may be delivered for issue, and the security of that redemption by pledging of United States stock, and an adequate provision of specie. An important advantage to the people by this plan, would be in the increased security of the Union, springing from common interests in its preservation, created by a distribution of its stocks to associations throughout the country as the basis of their circulation, and he entertains the opinion if a credit circulation be desirable, it is most desirable in this form. He states it is most earnestly hoped, and not without sufficient grounds, that the present war be brought to an auspicious termination before midsummer, and that in that event the provision of revenue by taxation recommended will amply suffice for all financial exigencies without additional loans, and enable the Government at once to begin a reduction of the existing debt. If the war continues to July 1st, 1862, the public debt will be \$517,322,802; if till July 1st, 1863, it will be in round numbers, \$900,000,000.

The prohibition of trade with the rebel States has been fully enforced. Regulations have been established by which rice, cotton, and other property in the "unrec-

tionary districts occupied by our troops, will be collected and sent by sea to New York. All sales will be for account of the Government, and the proceeds paid into the National Treasury. As a general rule, commerce should follow the flag, and when the authority of the Union is fully restored in States, ports should be opened without restriction and all commerce freely permitted.

The Secretary closes by saying it has been his endeavor to infuse into his Department the greatest possible activity and vigor, and he hopes that continued endeavor, with larger experience, will make it what it ought to be.

Educational Statistics.
J. L. PIERCE, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, gives the following interesting statistics of our common school system. They are taken from his forthcoming annual report:

Number of male children between 4 and 20 years of age, 134,530.
Number of female children between the ages of 4 and 20, 145,903.
Total number over 4 and under 20 years of age, 280,433.

Number of males over females, 7,927.
Total number of children between 4 and 20 years of age registered in schools, 194,264.
Number registered under 4 years of age, 2,013.
Number registered over 20 years of age, 2,166.

Total number in attendance, 198,443.
Number estimated as in private schools, 8,000.
Whole number attending both public and private schools, 206,443.

Average number of months children between 4 and 20 years of age have attended school, 3.75.
Estimated number of male teachers, 2,400.
Estimated number of female teachers, 3,000.
Total number of teachers (estimated), 5,400.

Total number engaged in teaching at any one time (estimated), 3,500.
Average monthly wages of male teachers, \$23.01.
Average monthly wages of female teachers, \$14.62.

Amount of State funds apportioned in December, 1860, and June 1861, \$131,626,03.
Amount raised by tax, \$17,000,27.
Total valuation of school houses, \$1,302,732.00.
Highest valuation of any school house, \$33,000.
Lowest valuation of any school house, \$300.50.

Young gentlemen, who idolize young ladies, always long to be "joined to their idol."
The ladies propose to knit mittens for volunteers. Is it right that heavily should "give the mitten" to bravery?
"Mr. D., if you will get my coat done by next Saturday, I shall be forever indebted to you." "It won't be done," said the tailor, "

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

E. Tenches, Joseph B. Arthur, Henry C. B. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852,

road and north 40° west three (3) chains
forty (40) links, thence north eight (8) chains
and thirty (30) links, thence east 20° 30' and
thence north and eighty-two (82) links, thence west
east two (2) chains and fifty (50) links to place
beginning. The line contains 100 acres of land
and tract of land constituting the parcel will prob-
ably be sold to the State, and the sum will prob-
ably be used for the benefit of the State.

DAVID C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal.
JAMES A. HANSEN, County Clerk.

United States Marshal's Office, Milwaukee, Decem-
ber, 1902.
(Done in presence of 2 witnesses.)

United States Marshal's Sale.
District Court of the District of Wisconsin.
J. C. Conway, Esquire, Judge, vs. Charles Land-
man, Defendant.
The undersigned, a plenary writ of Fieri Facias, issued
and under the seal of the District of Wisconsin,
in and to the honor of the Honorable J. C. Conway,
Judge, and cause, tested on the Twenty-first day of No-
vember, 1902, to the effect, commanding me, the
undersigned, to cause the Defendant, Charles Land-
man, to appear before me, the undersigned, to answer
to and defend to cause to be under a certain writ
of Fieri Facias, doth certify, I have, being upon and
in compliance with the said writ, caused the said
Charles Landman to appear before me, the undersig-
ned, on the 27th day of January 1902, at 5
o'clock P. M., in the United States Marshal's Of-
fice, in the City of Milwaukee, and the said Charles
Landman, being duly sworn, has admitted the right

[illegible]

SHERIFF SALE.

OF VINCENNE, QUINCY AND CHRYST COURT,
IN THE ADJUDICATION OF THE WILL CASE OF
JESSE B. HORTON, deceased, Plaintiff, against
JAMES L. LADD and LOUISA LADD, Defendants.
Judgment of Vincennes Circuit Court Sale.

And in pursuance of a judgment made and sale made in the above case, and
in pursuance of a regular term of the Circuit Court of the
Western District and for the County of
Vincennes, Indiana, at the Court House in
said City, on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1897,
and in pursuance of the amount and judgment made
in the above case, and in pursuance of the order
of said Court, and for public notice to the bidder and
the public, the undersigned Sheriff of the City of Ap-
plication, Indiana, will offer in the City of Ap-
plication, on **Thursday, the 12th day of**
December, 1897, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, the following
described and unimproved premises, to wit: That cer-
tain premises, more particularly described in the
order of said City of Application, known as North City
Block, and more particularly described in the order
of said City of Application, bearing City of Ap-
plication, Indiana, No. 115, and situate in the City of Ap-
plication, Indiana.

G. B. WOOD,
Sheriff of the City of West
Vincennes, Ind.

SHERIFF SALE.

[illegible][illegible]

The above named D-Defendants, and each of them, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, you are summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Outagamie County, to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint in my office in the city of Appleton, Wisconsin, within twenty days after the date hereof, or the date of the said complaint is duly proved, exhibit twenty days after the date hereof, or the date of the said complaint is duly proved; and if you fail to do so, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Witness the Hon. Edwin R. Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of the State of Wisconsin, at Appleton, and the seal